THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

MR. BALFOUR'S REMARKABLE RECEPTION IN IRELAND.

THE OPPOSITION TO MR. GLADSTONE'S HOME BULE BILL INCREASING IN ACTIVITY-SOME. OF THE SPEECHES OF THE WEEK-MR. GLADSTONE AND THE SECOND READING-THE FRENCH MIN-

ISTRY - EGYPT - THE STRIKE AT HULL. BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

copyright, 1893; By The Tribune Association London, April 8.-The political campaign during the Easter helidays carried the war with renewed energy into the provinces against Mr Gladstone's Home Rule bill. The one incident, however, which stands out above all others, smidst the flood of speeches and demonstrations, The cause of Unionism lost little through Lord Salisbury's illness. Even the late Prime Minister could not have evoked more enthusiasm and helped Ulster to demonstrate her hostility to Home Ru'e more powerfully than Ralfour has done during the last few days. The ex-Secretary of State for Ireland received welcome the like of which has hardly ever been given to a public man. Even the wildest enthusiasm with which Mr. Gladstone used to be received in Scotland never equalled the reception given to Mr. Balfour. It is an homage doubtful taste to drag the hero's carriage by hand, for such an honor is without dignity to those by whom it is given; and it is, moreover, conferred upon prize-fighters as well as statesmen But the orderly parade, the march-past of 80,000 men in the presence of an additional crowd of 200,000 spectators, is a unique spectacle in the humdrum history of British domestic politics. For over four hours did Mr. Balfour sit and watch phalaax after phalanx of well-to-do, or lerly citizens, who, after all, are but a fraction of solid minority whose views and interests Mr. Gladstone is determined to ignore. Though Orange clubs and Orange leaders played a great part in organizing the remarkable spectacle, it

element, and nothing more.

It was not necessary for Mr. Palfour to discuss Home Rule before such an audience. He sought and the absurdity of Mr. Gla istone's inchante scheme. One portion of his remarks has attracted no little attention. I refer to that part of his speech which the Radical press denounce as in-flammatory. He said: "You have demands as well as the Nationalists. I do not come here to preach any doctrines of passive obedience or non-You have had to fight for your liberties before. I pray God that you may never have to fight for them again. The tyranny of majorities may be greater than the stupidity of kings. I will not say that what is justifiable against a tyrannical king may not, under certain circumstances, be justifiable against a tyran-The wild enthusiasm which greated each sentence of the above extract that Ulster is indeed in carnest to resist the yoke which Mr. Gladstone seeks to

is a mistake to suppose that it was all Grange

newspapers, notwithstanding their party aspects answer has not been without effect. That murrowest of all our English party organs, Duily News," which always looks at Mr. Balfour through the broad end of the telescope, was compelled to confess that he had met with a cordia reception, and between the lines of its spiteful. mous adjectives, the dullest of its readers could trace the admission of a huge success. After the remarkable scenes witnessed this

asked, Will Ulster take up arms to resist a Dublin Parliament? Orangemen, of course, answer in the affirmative. Even though Orangemen are not Celts, it is the fushion to smile at their militant spirit, and the Radical press naturally regard all the threats from the North of Ireland as mere vaporing. But this is not Mr. John Morley's real opinion. If any importance is to be attached to weeks past his agents have been investigating the temper and spirit of Ulster. Their reports may not be so highly colored as Mr. Bennet Burleigh's in " The Daily Telegraph," but it is no secret that some of them are known to be sufficiently alarm-Since last October the Orange clubs have more than doubled their numbers, and Mr. Gladstone's cavalier treatment of Ulster deputations has aroused among large sections of the well-to-de element deep feelings of bitterness and resent ment which never previously existed. There are now not only Orange clubs, but scores of Loyalist clubs, whose organizations may be easily developed Mr. Burleigh's accounts of their objects and

proceedings are writ rather large, in a rich vocabulary of adjectives, to suit the remantic journal which he serves; but it is a remarkable circumstance that there have been no trustworthy of specific denials even of Mr. Burleigh's most highly colored statements. Nevertheless even those who poch-pooh the methods of "The Daily Telegraph" cannot deay that testimony of this alarming sort from a man like Mr. Bennet Burieigh was hardly to be expected. He is an avowed Democrat, an associate of Radicals and Socialists. has twice stood for Parliament as a working can's candidate, and though it cannot be said that he has east in his lot with Mr. Gladstone on Home Rule, he is not the type of man to write what does not think and believe, even for "The Daily Telegraph."

The impression made by events in Ulster has been accentuated by a heavy list of leading Unionist speakers in various parts of England The campaign has been conducted by Mr. Chamberlain, and Lord Selborne, and by Lord Randolph Churchill at Liverpool in a speech of more than usual fierceness. Mr. Goschen at Glasgow brought forward some new arguments on the financial aspect of the contest and pointed out the inconvenience to England of having a bankrupt neighbor. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr Courtney and Sir Henry James also addressed

The speech of the Duke of Devonshire at Bris tol was probably the most notable. Coming back from the South of France in the vigorous health which nowadays he rarely enjoys, he delivered his denunciations with a warmth which is not usual to his accustomed phlegm. He justified his appeal to the constituencies on the ground of Mr. Gladstone's prolonged concealment of his plans. The advocates of Separation, he said, had refused to place a clear issue before the country, but had obtained votes at the last general election by the most reckles of promises, by misrepresentations the most speclous, and professions the most spurious. He gave fair warning that the Opposition would force this subject upon the consideration of the country. and only take their final answer thereon from the constituencies. The Act of Union was a bargain. The treaty could not be set aside without the full consideration of all the parties to it. If the Constitution was to be remodelled, a convention and not a Parliament would be the proper

While the Duke of Devonshire was raising the Bery cross in the West of England, Mr. Gladstone moving the second reading of his bill in a half deserted House. His speech was not an attempt to answer the criticisms which have been lately directed against his proposal. He had not ly directed against his proposal. He had not a word to say about the powerful minority whose

demonstrations have been so impressive. He revelled in misrepresentations of historic facts, treated his hearers to a long harangue about abstract principles, and made long flights into those.

DOCKS GUARDED BY TROOPS THE HEKLA SAFE IN PORT. His prospects are ruined irretrievably and this woman will find that she has played a losing game,"
For a message sent up to his room at the Hotel Marlhorouge last night, Mr. Tilled replied that he had "nothing to say," stract principles, and made long flights into those lefty regions of so-called higher principles which never fail to arouse the enthusiasm of the

These performances, however, only provoke a smile among the politicians who have not wholly placed their conscience in his keeping. To them it was more interesting to notice how he sought to minimize some opinions which he expressed at the first reading in regard to the retention of the Irish Members at Westminster. He almost seemed to show a change of view. The eighty Members, sider the refusal of the owners to be a snub, and fear he said, who sat at Westminster, would have the right legally as well as morally to take part in votes of confidence. All the expectations of great practical inconvenience from their presence depended on the assumption that the eighty would of protection from the riotous strikers. habitually attend at Westminster, whereas many would be members of their own legislature and Dublin would be their preferred scene of action. of the week, has been Mr. Balfour's visit to Even though their voting upon all questions might open the door of intrigue, he did not apprehend any inconvenience from their habitual interference with English questions; and, as to the inconveniences of the financial arrangement, they were mere dust in the balance compared with the vital importance of establishing a real union of the

> his eyes to the two problems out of which spring the very greatest difficulties of his scheme. Your readers who have not quite forgotten the vere treatment. victory over secession will be astonished at J. H. Wilson, who represents Middlesborough his courage when he declared that no incorporated union had ever been maintained against a the Sallers and Firemen's Union, is an opponent of reluctant minority; and the guileless innocence the Shipping Federation, but he is opposed to strikes. acting an extra war tax out of Ireland after she has got Home Rule once more illustrates how easily the Prime Minister can convince himself. Sic Michael Hicks-Beach then moved the rejection of the measure, and the debate has in which he said that in the ranks of the shipsince been carried on by the smaller fry, for the owners there were just as many blackless as there the provinces till Monday.

aspects was Mr. Brodrick's last night. There was nothing, he said, in the veto to prevent an Irish Ministry declaring independence and refusing to collect any more customs duties for the imperial revenue, or to prevent them from rather to show the value of the British connection making the Catholic canon on divorce the law This, he claimed, had much to do with the low wages

> President Carnot's new Ministry possesses but one merit. Its members are free from the Panama scandal, but everybody admits that they are a poor stop-gap team, and most un-M. Carnot can only have chosen them in the hope that they will be submost every honest man on the Republican side excepting M. Constans, and for some reason he refuses to have M. Constans. Public opinion is beginning to run counter to the President. The demand for M. Constans increases, and M. Carnot's obstitutey is regarded by many as evidence of the fear of a controlling mind. Never was it more evident that a general election is required to bring new men to the front.

order to divert attention from the domestic chaos. head and a salute of twenty-one guns ared, which was and party requirements, illustrate that Ulster's It is, after all, satisfactory to Englishmen, and a high compliment to the present Foreign Secre tary, that Paris journals declare there is no choice between him and Lord Salisbury. The assertion that both those statesmen are determined loved the dancing at the Hygriato prolong the occupation of Egypt may be doubted here, but nobody for one moment supposes that it will be shortened by the present Committee provides for opening the local celebratie French methods of thwarting every reform which the English Administration proposes. The attitude free exemsion for school children to see the very in legal procedure, and the insulting fiction which the French newspapers are sectulously circulating about such crueities as torture and crucifixion by British agents on their minions, will prolong not shorten, British control.

The contest at Hull between shipowners and their servants-firemen sailors, laborers, etc., is only the Bristol struggle over again. It is conflict between the men and the masters' federation. The result is undenbted. The men are bound to lose. They have put themselves into the hands of that firebrand, J. H. Wilson, who has brought more harm to trades unionism that any other leader. In this instance he is opposed by another Wilson, the Wilson of Tranhy Craft man of generous instincts, but one of the mos letermined and resourceful employers in the United Kingdom. His firm's large fleet con titutes the bull of the Hull shipping, and he removes the business, as he threatens, to some other port, that step will have more disastron orsequences to the working-men of Hull than mything which ever happened in the history of

who are interested in "The Freeman's Journal that the settlement of the dispute in the manage ment, though brought about at the instigation of Mr. Gladstove and Mr. Morley, has resulted it Mr. "Tim" Healy retaining his seat in the di-rectorate. To most people his presence portende more disturbance. It was announced at a meeting this week that the falling off in profits last year reached £12,060. split "The Freeman's Journal" made a net incorn

A BIG STRIKE ON THE SANTA FE.

THE 1 100 WORKMEN IN THE SHOPS AT TOPEKA

GO OUT WITHOUT WARNING. Topeka, Kan., April 8,-The 1,100 machinists diermakers, blacksmiths and their helpers employed In the shops of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad at this place quit work at I o'clock this afternoon, and, acting with their fellow-workmen if he same departments along the line of the entire eystem, are on a strike for better wages and other objects. The demand of the men is that the pay shall be increased 25 cents per day, that inexperienced men who get less than the regular rates shall not be required to do the work of skilled men; and that whet the company deems it recessary to reduce expenses gangs of men be not discharged or laid off, but that hours be reduced. The pay of machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths is new \$2.50 a day, and of

elpers, #1 50. The demands have been presented to the manage ment in writing and by it rejected. The last meet ing of the Topeka men was held on Thursday, when to strike was agreed to. came without any warning in Topeka, except to the

manag-ment of the read.

Lenver, April 8.—Private advices just received here from Albuquerque are to the effect that all the mechanics in the employ of the Santa Fe and the Atlantic and Pacific at that place went on strike to-day. Albuquerque is the junction of the

wo roads named. Fort Madison, Iowa, April 8,-One hundred as two roads named. twenty employes of the Santa Fe boiler, machine and blacksmith shops here left work at 1 o'clock was atternoon, in response to a general order all along the line to strike for 10 per cent advance in the schedule of wages. There is no excitement and no trouble expected at this point.

BLAZING JUTE IN A BARK'S HOLD. The saltpetre, jute and hemp in the hold of the British bark Sofala caught fire yesterday evening British bark Solala caught fire yesterday eventifi-while the vessal was at her pler at Montaguest. Brooklyn. Two alarms were sent out, and enough water was pumped into the vessel's hold by the engines and fireboats to extinguish the flames. cargo remaining on the bark is much damag d. tofala is a four-masted iron bark, and is owned in Liverpool. She arrived here Monday from Calcutta. Her master is Captain Best, and her agents in this city are J. W. Parker & Company.

HI LL

NON-UNION MEN WORKING UNDER PROTECTION OF POLICE AND MILITARY-PROSPECTS.

OF A WIDESPREAD STRUGGLE. London, April 8.-The situation arising from the dock laborers' strike in Hull is still serious. The refusal of the offers to compromise made by the strikers last night has caused much indication among th leaders of the Dock Laborers' Union, as they conbeen resumed, the work of loading and unloading vessels being done by non-union men, of whom there are

tary assistance proves to have been correct, and the docks are patrolled by dragoous. The streets and drinking places along the water front are filled with strikers and their sympathizers, who are blitter in their deminetations of the Suppling Federation Though threats are heard in every direction there s been as yet no attempt to create disorder. This reinforced. The strikers are sailen, however, and it would require only a spark to start a flame that would have disastrons consequences. The authorities are determined to preserve order at all hazards, and ould the strikers attempt to repeat their riotous demonstrations of yesterday they will meet with s

reason it is not believed that the Deck big speakers will not be back from stumping were in the ranks of seafaring men. In the provinces till Monday. Among the best speeches upon the financial tion to cut down the wages of scilors, firemen, and dock laborers, Mr. Wilson said that when shipowner was contending for a fair and reasonable freight which would leave sufficient profit to pay a dividend upon his invested capital and also to pay fracture, fair and reasonable wages, he had to content against

> EX SECRETARY FOSTER GIVES A DINNER. Paris, April 8.- John W. Foster, one of the Ameri can representatives in the Behring Sea Court Arbitration, gave a dinner at the Hotel Continental this evening in honor of the british representatives.

THE FIRST VISITOR AT NORFOLK.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN CRUISER GENERAL ADMIRAL PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

the Russian cruiser General Admiral, from the West she moved up a short distance west of the mended. Philadelphia and on a line with the Chicago, when impose upon it.

This, in truth, was the whole object of the demonstration, and the comments of the English of this, however, is assumed by some papers in returned by the water battery of the fort. The flag was again run up by the Russian, and an admiral's salute fired from the Philadelphia. official functions for the day. To-might the young officers of the fleet were ashore in scores and sn

Norfolk, Va., April 8.-The final programme ar ranged by the Hampton Roads Navai Rendezvous els assembled for the Naval Review. The Heyele rowing regatta will be held. On Wednesday the lu-ternational rowing races between blass of all classes from the fleets will take place in Nortolk Harbor ander the management of others selected by Almiral Thursday the military parade and competitive drill will occur. On Friday the centests between military, navai and dyle bands will take place in the morn ing, with a parade of all trades, civic societies and schools for prizes, and at night flieworks and an in-ternational tail will fill up the day. On raturday international inces between the Admirals' barges alling races between boots from the fleets of al nations, and a grand pyrotechnic display at night

peration. Shortly before noon the Newack was observed coming down from Nerfolk, flying the fla of Rear Admiral Benham, which exchanged salute with the Philadelphia. Signals were ron up request with the Philadelphia. Signats were ron up exquesting permission to anchor, which was granted by Admiral Gherardi, and the Newark took it r p slither in the line just east of the Philadelphia. The distinguishing flags were then changed. Admiral licensari inguishing has were than changed. Admired a red flar animing down his blue flag and running a red flar to the unsthead, he being the second officer in rank, while Admiral Walker, who had been flying a red while Admiral Walker, who had been flying a rel-flag, hauled it down and ran up a white one, he being the junior admiral present. Every hotel and bearding-house within a radius of five miles is now filled with visitors who have come to witness the review, and what these who are coming later expect to do is an unsolved problem.

WAS SHE THROWN FROM THE WINDOW?

A DYING WOMAN CHARGES A COMPANION WITH CAUSING HER DEATH.

What may prove to be a murder last night er gaged the attention of the Sixteents Preclact police. About 9 o'clock Margaret O'Nell, a dressmaker, and Ellen Freeman, a cook, who occupy rooms in the bi-tenement-bouse. No. 206 West Twenty seventhest. and Kate Sullivan, who keeps the house, were drink ing on the fourth floor of the house when a quarre arose. A moment later people walking in the stree were sear d by a terrible shrick. A body worked through the air, cra-hed to the sidewalk and lev

motionless. It was the O'Nell woman.

A policeman of the Sixteenth Precinct ran to her assistance and called a New York Hospital ambulance assistance and called a New York Hospital ambalance. But she had sustained a fracture of the pelvis and in half an hour was dead. Conscious up to within a minute of her death, she said that Mrs. Freeman had thrown her from the window. Both Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Sullivan dealed that the woman's death had been caused by them. In a fit of insane fury, they said, the O'Nell woman had jumped out of the window. The police are inclined to accept the explanation, but they have Mrs. Freeman under arrest. She will be arraigned this morning at Jefferson Market Police Court.

THE END OF THE DALY SEASON HERE.

The Daly Company gave its final performance of the season here last night, presenting "Twelfth Night." At the end of the third act Miss Reban and the others who had taken leading parts in it were called before the curtain. When they had with drawn, the hand-clapping continued and there were calls for Mr. Daly. He appeared but merely bowed.
This did not satisfy the audience and he was compelled to come out again. This time Miss Rehan,
Mrs. Gilbert, who does not appear in "Twelfth Night" and Mr. Lewis were with him. These three retired and Mr. Daly made a brief speech. He said that he would be most ungrateful if he did not express his appreciation of the kindness and patronage which appreciation of the almaness and paironate which had made this the most successful season at his theatre. After a brief four in this country the com-pany would make its sixth visit to England, where it would open what had been described as the handmest theatre in London. Mr. Day aunounced tha theatre here in August, with a cast that would sur-prise and delight his friends. In London, two new comedies by F. Marken crawford and Henry James would be played. "I hope," Mr. Daly said, "that when we return we shall find that our absence has made four hearts grow fonder." (Applause.)

HER PASSENGERS WELL AND HER CARGO UN INJURED-A RIG SALVAGE BILL TO PAY.

The Danish steamer Hekka limped up to Quarantine at midnight. Since she left Christiansand. on March 15, she had broken her shaft twice, and, although her plucky captain and ingenie engineers did everything in their power, the Hekla, with her 800 passengers, might never have regelied this port had it not been for the timely assistance of the National Line steamer America. The Hekla was sighted off Shinaecock at 7 a. m yesterday by the steamer Braunschweig. She was in tow of the America then.

The Helda had on board 611 steerage passengers, eighty-six saloon passengers and a crew of steamed out into the Atlantic. It was not until she was nine days out that her first serious accident happened. The shaft broke partly through near the stern. The Helda was then in latitude 46:16 and longitude 41:48. The machinery was stopped, and the vessel lay to for repairs. Holes were bored on each side of the break, and steel pins were driven through. The engineers worked day and night on March 25 and 26, and on March 27 they were able to get the machinery of the Hekla in running ord T.

The steamer was preceeding at the rate of about five knots an hour on the evening of March 27, when she sighted the French steamer La Normandie. Captain Thomson ran up a signal to attract the attration of the French steamer, to which La Normandie replied. He asked for a tow, and the commander of La Normandie sig-

La Normandie lost no further time in exchanging courtesies, dipped her colors, and proceeded

5 to 8 knots when, on March 31, her shaft broke for the second time. The break was near the port side, and was more serious than the first On the night of April 1 the good Samaritan cam

in the guise of the National Line America, outward heard. The America was steaming toward England, but that did not prevent her from changing her course to save property. The Hekla was burning rockets as signals of distress, and the America answered promptly, and came to her as America Laid by, and the next morning tried to get a line to the Hekla. The Hekla also tried to carried away. At 10 a. m. two steel linwsers were discovered at 5 p. m. standing in from sea, and it soon proved to be a foreign man of war. At a America. The rough weather interfered with the o'clock she had reached port, and was found to be repairing of the broken shaft, and it was not until

At 8 h. m. on April 4 the bolts used in repairing about it the Hekla the next morning. The machinery of the Hekla was again repaired, and the was able to assist the America in her task

the was able to assist the America and her tow of tewing.

From Sammecock the America and her tow made slow progres. The weather was so forcy that the two vessels could not be sighted from Fire Is-land. It was 8 p. m. resterias when a tug reported at Quarantine that she had seen the lizats of the America and Hekla man Sandy Hook Light-ship. It is sixty miles from Shinnecock to Sardy Hook, and the Helda was thirt-on hours in mal-ing the hourse, it was 10 to p. m. when it ing the normey. It was 10 to 0 p. m. when it was reported that the Hekla was coming inside if the Hack towed by two tags and with another ug near by The two tags had been sent down by Funch, Edye & Co., the consigness of the

rgo. The amount of salvage which the Amer-a will receive is large. It is estimated that at the amount of salvage which has Macron will receive is large. It is estimated that at a low figure it will be \$80,000.

The Hekla had son persons on board. In her cargo were the Netwegian exhibits for the World's Fair, and also the stathe of Thorwaldsen which will be presented to this city by the Danish societies of New-York. During the voyage two children and a woman

Darius the voyage two children and a woman deed.

The pursengers were more than delighted to see land again, but were by no means downcast by their mishaps. Mrs. E. H. Hobe, the wife of the Swedish consul at Minneapolis, said there had never been a moment on board when any one of the passengers thought their fives were in danger. Mrs. Fete, another passenger, seemed sorry that the towage was over. "We had plenty to eat," she said: "the men bad plenty of beer, good old Danish beer, and Mr. Sontum got up some pleasant entertainment every night. None of the passengers knew that the captain of ha Normandi effered to take us of, but I can assure you none of us would have gone in a cockle boat in the sea that was running when the French ship was near us, and leave the sure decks of the Hekla. We are thankful for having reached port safely, and all the men have signed a memorial giving thanks to Captain Thomson for his antiring care of us all while we were at the mercy of the waves. I only wish the woman could have signed it too; every one of us would have done set. Let me tell you that the 700 steerage people behaved splentidly."

IS YOUNG G. E. THEFORD MARRIED?

AN ENTRY ON A HOTEL REGISTER SURPRISES AND SHOCKS HIS FAMILY.

Among the entries on the register of the Hotel Marthorough tast night was the following: "Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Tilford, of New-York," If the man who made this entry gave his real name he is the son of Charles E. Tifford, of the well-known grocery house of Park best known somerettes in the city. Since leaving the Berkeley School three y ars ago young Tilford, who is

big store at Fifty-nimb st, and Fifth ave.
About three months ago young Mr. Hilford, whose
generous father had given to him more than an average allowance of liberty and the means of obtaining amusement, developed a remarkable fundness for "The Trip to Chinatown." In commany with a number of gay young men he strede into the box offic night after night, buying the most prominent place very employe of the place.

The attraction which drew "Mr. Tilford to the

Madison Square Theatre was one of the four women who take prominent parts in the play there. Having btained the necessary introduction, Mr. Tilford began am. He adopted the usual time-honored methods lavished upon her, but his task was an easy one, and really required none of these persuasions. The actress bad long passed her first youth, and Mr. Tillord was young and handsome, and was the only son of a rich It was worth her while to encourage his

times all night. Then a good-natured friend fold the whole story to Mr. Tilford, sr., who raged and funed and argued with his son, but to to effect. Then can the report that he occupied rooms in the apartmen house where the actress lived and that he had married her. Attacked on this point, he dealed that he had ever done more than buy presents and hir sleighs; His uncle, Frank Tilford, then took him aside and talked to him, but nothing resulted. For many a week he has not been seen at his home. Early last night a boyish-looking young man accompanied by a blond woman entered the Hotel Mariborough and registered as already described. The couple were assigned to Room No. 247, where the spent the evening in receiving their friends, Several of young Mr. Talfort's best-known associates were

Tribune.

SHEEHAN AND THE OFFICES.

A SHORT CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S REMARKS WERE BRIEF BUT TO THE POINT-COLONEL LAMONT IN TOWN.

Lieutenant Governor William F. Shechan, who went to Washington on Friday night, to see the President and settle the question as to the "recognition" which the regular Democracy of the Empire State might exat the hands of the National Administration Congressional limited." This was much sooner than was expected when "blue-eyed Billy" started for the Capital, but he looked cheerful and told reporters who met him at the Hoffman House that he Senator Murphy had been courteously received by the

We did not make an extended call at the White House to-day," explained the Lieutenant-Governor, because the President told us that he had an engagement to meet right away, and besides that he was going to spend sunday with Thomas F. Bayard, the new Ambassador to London, at Mr. Bayard's nome in Wilmington, and needed time to get ready. This short respite from official cares, he said, would prove only grateful to him after his severe labors the last month. Secretary Gresham was going along. Of course we did not think of encroaching further pointment had been made for Tuesday, we took our

Mr. Sheehan had with him his little tan-colored hand-satchel. It became noted in Washington as containing voluminous political documents of importance. Some of the papers which were it it when ie Lieutenant-Governor started away had been left with Senator Murphy. Among these was a thick package of type-written material, understood to be n elaborate account of the Victoria Howl dinner candidate, entertained Mr. Sheehan, Senator Mur-There have been many pretended histories of the true version and has been verified in a way that Mr. Cleveland cannot deny or repudiate. If the mahine men are to be believed the President will not lare to deny, when this document is spread before heehan and Croxer regarding the recognition the per in the State at work for Cleveland and Steven on and resulted, as the Snappers claim, in giving New-York to the Democratic National ticket.

Mr. Sheehan, however, would not discuss anything which related to the conteats of his handlag, either efore or after his trip to Washington. Asked what vas the real object of his visit he contented himself. with references to the Federal offices at his end of the tate, saying that most of them would become vacant coner or later and that he was desirous of learning how they were to be filled and what recognition was to be given to his friends. He wanted to know this is soon as possible, as it was his intention to sail for Europe with his wife after the adjournment of the Legislature. He declined to talk about the New York City appointments, saying that they did not nterest him personsHy.

Police Commissioner John C. sheehan met his rother at the Hoffman House, and the Lieutenant sovernor accompanied the P.Rce Commissioner to the atter's house, No. 464 West Twenty-third-st., where Secretary Lamont, of the Department of War, also

his home, No. 23e West Seventy-third-st. The ecretary said that his visit was wholly without political interest, and was only one of his weekly trips to see his family. Mrs. Lamont and the children will thy. Mrs. Lamont and the children will ir home at the National capital until Lamont told reporters that he would shiraton on Monday, and he intended sy with friends in Westchester County expected to see no politicians of abbil New York offices, he reiterated, had

THE PRESIDENT VISITS MR. BAYARD.

HE AND SECRETARY GRESHAM WILL STAY OVER SUNDAY IN WILMINGTON.

Washington, April 8.-President Cleveland and Sec setary Gresham left Washington at 4 o'clock this af ternoon in a special car attached to the Congres ional Limited of the Pennsylvania Railroad for Wil mington, Del., to visit T. F. Bayard, Ambassador to Great Britain. Their departure from the Pennsyl-vania station here was devoid of incident. Scoretary Gresham joined the President at the White House at 3:20 o'clock, and they were driven to the station in the White House coupe. Sinclair, the President's sieward, accompanied them.

Not a word concerning the reasons for Mr. Cleveand's departure was to be obtained at the White House o-day. Private Secretary Thurber knew that Mr nswering questions from newspaper men he avoided

carning the particulars of the trip.
Wilmington, Deb., April 8.—President Cleveland, Sec. retary of State Gresham and United States Senator White, of Louisiana, reached this city at 6:10 o'clock this evening by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The party were met by Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard and ex-Postmaster Robert H. Taylor. Three or four thousand persons gathered around the station. They drove at suce to Delamore Place, Mr. Bayard's home, where mother large crowd greefed them.

Mr. Payard says that the visit was made on his

auggestion in order to give the President a day of suggestion in order to the state of tresh air. No plans have been made for to morrow. Vice-President Tamuson's private car, on which the party came, is side-tracked here and the Presidential party will return to Washington on Monday morning, leaving Wilmington at

CUTTERS TO SUE FOR DAMAGES.

ACTIONS TO BE BROUGHT AGAINST PROMINENT CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Herman Fromme, counsel for the locked out Feder tion clothing cutters, prepared papers yesterday in nembers of the Clothing Manu acturers' Association y their former employes. The suits are to be brought against L. M. Hornthal, Emanu-1 Lauer, A. F. Hoeck stadler, J. Hammersbugh, Otto Sampter, D. L. Nenberg, H. B. Stern, A. B. Falk and Henry Stern, the men want \$20,000 damages in each instance.

The officers of the unions estimated yesterday that nearly 6,000 tailors were on strike in this city and t Prowesville, L. L. in sympathy with the locked er are really idle because of the lockout. Many tailors have been idle during the last week because t was Passover week, which is observed by all orthodox Hebrews. The cutters and their sympathizers held a mass

meeting in Cooper Union last evening to discuss the ecent decisions in the Federal courts against labor organizations. Samuel Gompers, president, and Chris-topher Evans, treasurer, of the American Federation of Labor; Daniel Harris, president of the State Fed-eration of Labor, and several others spoke.

TO TRY MR. MACKAY'S ASSAILANT ON MAY 4. San Francisco, April 8.-W. C. Rippey, the old man who shot John W. Mackay on February 24, was arraigned to-day on a charge of assault with intent to murder. He pleaded not guilty and his trial was set for May 4.

CHURCH OFFICERS ELECTED.

Highland Falls, N. Y., April 8 (Special),—The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Innocents lected vestrymen and wardens yesterday. The wardens are J. Pierpont Morgan and Captain Charles F. Roe. The vestrymen are Professor James Mercur. Trafessor Charles W. Larned, Alfred Pell, Charles Edward Tracey, Andre Frebs, Ezra Drew and Willett Farry. Confirmation exercises were held at the church Thursday morning; Bishop Potter, assisted by the rector, Dr. Thomas, administered the sacrament.

NOW FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

R. T. WILSON & CO. MAKE AN IMPORTANT PROPOSITION.

THEY OFFER TO BUILD AN UNDERGROUND ROAD ON THE ROUTE LAID OUT BY THE COM-

> MISSIONERS-DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED PLAN.

Light has at last shone through the dense for that has for many months enveloped the rapid transit problem. It came yesterday, not as a dim glimmer, but in a welcome burst that clearly showed the way to rapid transit. It came in the form of a bona fide offer from bankers of great wealth, a firm that is closely connected with the greatest real estate holdings in this city. The offer was made by the well-known banking house of R. T. Wilson & Co., of No. 33 Wall-st. It first came to the Rapid Transit Commission in the form of a letter bearing the signature of that house, and was reinforced orally by R. T. Wilson, the senior member of the firm.

Since last Saturday, when John H. Starin announced to his associates on the Rapid Trausit Commission that six responsible capitalists had told him that they stood ready to bid for the underground rapid transit franchise, the liveliest kind of interest has been shown by every one in the possible fate of the scheme for underground rapid transit. Mr. Wilson was not one of the capitalists of whom Mr. Starin spoke. The fact that Mr. Wilson was about ready to make a proposition to the Rapid Transit Commission was indicated in The Tribune last Sanday.

The letters from R. T. Wilson & Co., and Mr. Wilson's presence at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners at Mr. Steinway's house yesterday, were most welcome to the commissioners, who have been reluctant to abandon the scheme for underground rapid transit upon which they had worked so long, only to meet with failure when the tranchise was offered for sale at public auction. And the offer coming as it did from a man of the best financial standing, and made in all seriousness by him, showed that at last there was good reason for believing that a substantial check had been placed upon that great, ugly, iron giant, the Manhattan Railway. Briefly, the proposition of R. T. Wilson & Co.

was that they and their associates should form a corporation and furnish \$15,000,000 for building the underground railroad planned by the Rapid Transit Commission, the city to pay 70 per cent of the actual cost of construction and sell the road to the corporation at a price equal to the bonded indebtedness incurred by the city in its An alternate plan construction. suggested whereby the corporation formed by R. T. Wilson & Co. would a franchise under which it would build, own and operate that part of the proposed underground road from the Battery up Broadway to Fourteenth-st., including the loop to the Brooklyn Bridge, upon the condition that the city should build the road from Fourteenth-st. to One-hun Iredand-ninetieth-st., or to the city limits, and also the branch up Fourth-ave. to Forty-second-st. Under this alternate plan the city would be required to sell the portion of the road constructed by it to Mr. Wilson's corporation for a sum equal the total amount of bonds issued by the city for its construction and to accept payment by the corporation assuming the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds. The maximum amount to be advanced by the city is limited in any circumstances to \$35,000;000.

The meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission was called to order by Mr. Steinway at his house, at No. 26 Gramercy Park at 3 e'clock yesterday bioli afternoon. All the commissioners except Mr. a spice of Colonel Lamont's childlike assertions there was "no polities in this trip" there were ors affort last night that he was here to confer both the Snapper and Anti-Snapper chiefs in length of the Snapper and Anti-Snapper chiefs in Spencer were present. John M. Bowers, counsel

Wilson & Co. They came just a few minutes ago. The first one is dated April 1, and was intended to be sent to us last Saturday, but the second letter explains why it was not sent then." The letters Were addressed to Mr. Steinway, as president of the Rapid Transit Commission, and were signed by R. T. Wilson & Co. They were read aloud by Mr. Bushe. The first letter, dated April 1, was as follows:

We have been unavoidably prevented from giving the attention to the subject of rapid transit which we had desired to give. We now write to say that we believe a ystem of underground railboads would meet the requireeystem of the city of New-York much better than any ments of the city of New-York much better than any other that can be devised; and, while we are aware that there are grave doubts resting in the minds of capitalists, as to whether or not a system of this kind would give a proper return upon the capital required owing to its probable very heavy cost, and while we admit that this doubt is the most without foundation, we believe that a careful investigation of the subject would remove these doubts, at least to a great extent, provided some method for ratsing the necessary capital at a low rate of interest ould be devised.

To meet and exerceme all the difficulties surrounding

the case we surgest as follows:

First-Organize a company with a cash capital of \$15,000,000, the purpose of which shall be to build, own and operate underground reliferates in the city of New-York, constructing first a road under Broadway, and in the main following the route and upon the plan laid out by your house the best. your honorable body. second-The city to lean its credit to said company

Second—The city to lean its credit to said company to at amount equal to 70 per cent of the actual cash cost of the property, provided, however, that the amount of the city's lean shall not at any time exceed \$35,000,000; and provided, further, that the city shall have a first mortgage flen upon the property and franchizes of the company to indemnify the city against loss; said flen to contain approximate providence for the city against loss; said flen to contain appropriate provisions for the city taking charge of the road in default of the company providing the necesary interest and stoking fund with which to ultimately etire any obligations which the city may incur

It is our belief that the money necessary for the formstion of a company upon the plan outlined above can be raised within a reasonably short time; and that you may of course, that appropriate legislation is obtained by which the 70 per cent of the cost shall be loaned by the

We therefore request that your honorable body give

The second letter, dated April 7, was as follows: On Saturlay last, 1st instant, we had prepared a letter, a On Saturiay last, lat instant, we had prepared a letter, copy of which we herewith inclose to you, containing a proposition for the building of an underground system of rapid transit railroads, which we had intended to submit to your honorable bedy at your meeting on that day; but in consultation with our counsel, Mesers. Evarts, Choate & Benman, it was determined not to submit that letter to you until they had had an opportunity to examine the right of the city to use its credit in the manner therein

submitted to them and advise us that, by reason of a provision of the Constitution of the State of New-York, which went into effect on January I, 1875, it is not com-jet int for the city of New-York to use its credit in the

manner proposed in our letter.

The estimat d cost of the work is so great that it would The estimat d cost of the work is so great that it would not be practicable, in our opinion, to obtain from the general public, by the sale of bonds or otherwise, so large a sum of money as would be required except at such a high rate of interest as would be too purdensome upon the enterprise. But if 70 per cent of the amount required could be obtained at a low rate of interest, by the use of the city's name, giving to the city therefor a first-mortgage lien upon all the property to be created, we are ready, for ourselves and associates, to furnish the additional 30 per cent up to the sum of \$15,000,000.

Our counsel advise us that, in their opinion, there is nothing in the constitutional provision which would present the city from unliding the railroid itself, provided the necessary powers be granted by the Legislature. To overcome the dilicuities which surround the case we beg to submit the following or p is blone, provided that methods satisfactory to your counsel, the city's counsel and our counsel, for carrying out the same can be agreed upon.

First—We and our associates will form a corporation with a cash capital of \$15,000,000, to build the proposed